

# Pharmacology

## Introduction

## Key Topics

- How are drugs described and referenced?
- What are the relevant drug laws and regulations?
- What are the factors affecting how drugs are given?
- What are some of the key terms?

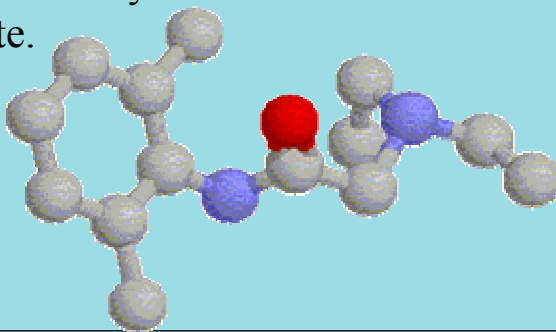
## Drug Descriptions

- Names
- Sources
- Forms
- Reference Materials
- Components of Drug Profiles

## Drug Names

- Chemical Name: 2-(diethylamino)-2',6'-acetoxylicid monohydrochloride monohydrate.

Not  
Particularly  
Useful!



## Drug Names

- Generic Name: lidocaine hydrochloride
- Official Name: Lidocaine Hydrochloride, USP
- Brand (Trade) Name: Xylocaine®

Much  
More  
Useful

## Drug References

- USP
  - PDR
  - Drug Inserts
  - Nursing Drug References
  - Pocket Field Guides
  - Digital Guides
    - Jeff's Pharmacology Review
- <http://www.templejc.edu/ems/drugs/PharmIndex.html>

## Components of a Drug Profile

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Names</li><li>• Classification (including prototype)</li><li>• Mechanism of Action</li><li>• Kinetics</li><li>• Indications</li><li>• Contraindications</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Side Effects</li><li>• Interactions</li><li>• Routes of Administration</li><li>• Dosage</li><li>• How Supplied</li><li>• Special Considerations</li></ul> |
|---|---|

## Drug Laws

- Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906
- Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914
- Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938
  - Durham-Humphrey Amendments
- Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970

## Controlled Substances

Schedule I	High abuse potential with risk of severe dependence; no medical use.
Schedule II	High abuse potential with risk of severe dependence. Some medical indications
Schedule III	Moderate abuse potential with risk of moderate to low physical dependence and/or high psychological dependence.
Schedule IV	Low abuse potential with limited risk of dependence.
Schedule V	Lowest abuse potential with limited dependence risks.

## State and Local Laws

- 'Scope of Practice' Laws
- Responsibility vs Authority of Medical Direction

## Drug Standardization

- Assays
- Bioequivalence
- Bioassay
- USP is the official standard

## Research and Development

- Key points from FDA handout
  - Purpose?
  - What are controls?
  - What are the phases?
  - What is an IND? An NDA?
  - Why is skepticism important?

Handout Source: <http://www.fda.gov/fdac/special/newdrug/testing.html>

## Six Rights of Medication Administration

- Right Medication
- Right Dose
- Right Time
- Right Route
- Right Patient
- Right Documentation

## Pregnancy Considerations

- Increased maternal HR, CO and blood volume
  - May affect absorption, distribution, effectiveness
- Drugs may cross placenta
- Drugs may cross into breast milk
- Teratogens

## Pregnancy Categories

- A: controlled studies in pregnancy (<1 %).
- B: animal studies show no risk; Inadequate human data.
- C: animal studies show risk, inadequate human data.
- D: human data show risk, benefit may outweigh risk.
- X: animal or human data positive for risk. Use unwarranted.

## Pediatric Considerations

- ↓ Oral absorption
- Thinner skin (↑ topical absorption)
- ↓ Plasma protein concentration
  - ↑ Free protein-bound drug availability
- ↑ Extracellular fluid in neonate
- Altered metabolic rates
- ↓ Elimination/metabolism
- BSA/weight based dosing important!



## Geriatric Considerations

- ↓↓ Oral absorption
- ↓↓ Plasma protein concentration
- ↓↓ Muscle mass, ↑↑ body fat
- ↓↓ Liver/renal function
- Multiple drugs
- Multiple diseases

## Some Terminology

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Receptor affinity</li><li>• Efficacy</li><li>• 1° vs. 2<sup>nd</sup> messengers</li><li>• Up vs. down receptor regulation</li><li>• Agonist vs. antagonist</li><li>• -lytic vs. -mimetic</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Inhibition (antagonism)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Competitive vs. noncompetitive vs. irreversible</li></ul></li><li>• Allergic reaction</li><li>• Idiosyncrasy</li><li>• Tolerance</li></ul> |
|--|---|

## More Terminology

- Cross tolerance
- Tachyphylaxis
- Cumulative effect
- Dependence
- Drug interactions
- Summation ( $1+1=2$ )
  - Additive effect
- Synergism ( $1+1=3$ )
- Potentiation
- Interference

## Basics of Drug Classification

- Knowledge grouping
- Prototype drug
- Predictive value

## Drug Classification

- By chemistry
  - electrolytes
- By mechanism
  - Beta blockers
  - benzodiazepines
- By disease
  - antihypertensives
  - Antiemetics

## Resources

- Clinical Pharmacology 2000
  - <http://cp.gsm.com/default.asp>
- University of Kansas Medical Center
  - <http://www.kumc.edu/AMA-MSS/study/pharmacology.htm>
- Infomed Online!
  - <http://www.infomed.org/index-e.html>
- Mosby's GenRX
  - [http://www.genrx.com/genrxfree/Top\\_200\\_2000/Top\\_200\\_2000.html](http://www.genrx.com/genrxfree/Top_200_2000/Top_200_2000.html)

# Resources

- Hardin MD (Meta-Directory)
  - <http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/md/pharm.html>
- Top 200 Prescription Drugs
  - <http://www.rxlist.com/top200.htm>
- Medline Plus: Consumer Information on Prescription Drugs
  - <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginformation.html>
- FDA Online (Testing Drugs in People)
  - <http://www.fda.gov/fdac/special/newdrug/testing.html>